THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE SONG OF POET HAYD.

OUR NOT STAINS.

The Highest in the United States.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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BATTLE OF THE BISHOPS.

TRINITY CHURCH, CHICAGO.

Bishop Whitehouse to Bishop Cummins.

BISHOP CUMMINS IN REPLY.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

It is very painful to me to find myself brought into such publicity, in sending an invitation to preach in Trinity Church, and to administer a first confirmation in my pastoral charge. Justice to myself, however, demands that I should make a single statement of the facts connected therewith, and I respectfully ask a place for this communication in your columns.

On the 1st day of July I received a letter from the Rector of Trinity Church, asking me if I could officiate for a few mornings for my old parishioners during the absence of their rector. I replied by telling him that I would officiate in Trinity Church on the two Sundays in July, and on any other day of the month if I informed the same wanted that I could be with them for only one, or all the most two more mornings.

I officiated in Trinity Church on the Fourth of July, both morning and evening. The morning discourse was based upon St. Luke xviii., twentieth and twenty-first verses, and the sermon was one which I had delivered in Grace Church, New York, during the General Convention of last year, and in other churches. In the course of the sermon I alluded to the address which had depressed many minds throughout the country, and which had been circulated in the form of a pamphlet, and I commented on the course in our own country, and especially in Chicago, which seemed to me to be calculated to convince us that we were fighting against God. I said that I could not but regard the destruction of the house and the dispersion of the flock as the judgment of God upon us for our unfaithfulness to the cause of Christ, and quoted Dr. Armour of Rugby memorable words, addressed to the boys of that school in a similar emergency: "When I was a boy at school I could sit down and fine out for myself whether I was right or wrong; but now I am a member of a great community, and I cannot tell whether I am right or wrong. I must therefore submit myself to the decision of the majority." I then went on to show that the course of action which had been pursued by the majority of the clergy in Chicago was calculated to bring upon us the judgment of God, and that we must submit ourselves to the chastisement which we had brought upon ourselves. I then referred to the great fire of Boston, and to the noble manner in which the Christian people of the country had come to the assistance of the sufferers, and expressed the hope that the same spirit would be manifested in behalf of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago. I then referred to the great fire in New York, during the riots of 1863, and to the noble manner in which the people of that city had come to the assistance of the sufferers by the riots, and expressed the hope that the same spirit would be manifested in behalf of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago. I then referred to the great fire in Chicago, and to the noble manner in which the people of the country had come to the assistance of the sufferers by the fire, and expressed the hope that the same spirit would be manifested in behalf of the sufferers by the riots in Chicago. I then referred to the great fire in Chicago, and to the noble manner in which the people of the country had come to the assistance of the sufferers by the fire, and expressed the hope that the same spirit would be manifested in behalf of the sufferers by the riots in Chicago. I then referred to the great fire in Chicago, and to the noble manner in which the people of the country had come to the assistance of the sufferers by the fire, and expressed the hope that the same spirit would be manifested in behalf of the sufferers by the riots in Chicago.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Views of the Republican Press—The Danger of Corruption.

The Washington *Reporter*, in an article on "The Treasury Surplus," says:

"To-day we have ample reason to believe the Pennsylvania 'ring' is positive—about which we have heard so much—is using this very money to further their corrupt machinations. At this time the influences are at work to keep the Treasury open for plunder another year, and the bill won money of the people is being used to defeat their own robbery. It is charged—and with good cause to suspect—that the three influences in addition the flagrant outrage perpetrated upon this country in the late convention, and the operations have succeeded in securing a majority of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Appropriations, are pledged to the passage of a new planning the balance now deposited in the Treasury under the control of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and that every other channel in the Treasury will be closed against investigation. It is believed that every other channel in the Treasury will be closed against investigation, and that every other channel in the Treasury will be closed against investigation, and that every other channel in the Treasury will be closed against investigation, and

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THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Within a year the extensive railroads will have completed their task, and the results of their labors have been sent to Washington to be collated and arranged for practical use. One of the interesting questions which the new census is already bringing into prominence relates to the seat of the controlling political power of the country for the next ten years, and various New England journals indulge in gloomy forebodings at the prospective loss of prestige to their section. The fact will be as they state, but we do not apprehend disastrous results to the country, or even a reversal of that policy, based on New England intelligence, morality, thrift, and enterprise, which has proved such a powerful lever in promoting the development of the nation. If New England decreases in population, which is hardly probable, or if she fails to maintain the ratio of increase with other sections, which is absolutely certain, the consolation left will be the satisfactory one that what she loses is gained in great part by her own children, and, as a good outward Boston paper puts it, is "altogether too much a family affair to excite very deep regrets."

Some of the New England journals, we regret to see, are suggesting that in order to preserve the old balance, and prevent the larger financial interests of the East from being overpowered by merely numerical superiority, there should be a representation of capital. As the Constitution specially provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers of inhabitants, this proposition is tantamount to a movement in favor of a constitutional amendment. The Providence *Press*, in commenting upon the subject, openly advocates such a basis, as follows:

> [illegible]

It is not worth while to argue against this proposition, for in the nature of things its realization is an impossibility. The West and South, whither population and political power is tending, and the great middle States—just able to hold their own under the present system—will never assent to it. But if it were possible to secure such an innovation upon the principle of representation established by the Constitution, it is a sufficient answer to the proposition that the movement of capital will soon follow the movement of population. The relative strength of the East is not to be maintained by any such expedient. The Eastern States must rely for the protection of their interests on their power in the United States Senate, the high character of the representatives they send to Washington, the influence of their capital, and the kindly feeling of their cousins in the West. We think these guards will be ample.

The West—or rather some newspaper and political agitators of the West—elated by the prospective addition to its representative power under the new census, have commenced a movement for a change in the basis of representation in the United States Senate, from a representation of States to that of population. In this there is much more plausibility to the American mind than the New England suggestion that there should be a representation of capital in the House of Representatives. Even New York, for instance, that State to-day has a population nearly equalling that of the six New England States, New Jersey and Delaware combined, and New York has but two Senators, while the same population scattered in the other eight States is made to the Federal Senate-chamber sixteen. This is not in accordance with the American principle that the people should rule, for the Senate has equal power with the representatives in making laws, and greater power in the ratification of treaties, and the particular by interesting duty of distributing the spoils of political warfare. Its power, as a whole, is therefore greater than that of the representatives. Yet the composition of the Senate will never be disturbed by any constitutional amendment or revolution. The equal representation of the States in that body is one of the compromises to which the framers of the Constitution were brought by the necessity of their position, and without which their work would have perished at the threshold. And this principle was deemed so important that under the Confederation, little Delaware, with her low population than Allegheny county, cannot be deprived of her equal representation in the Senate without her own consent, even should such change be demanded by all the other States. In the nature of Senatorial representation, the suit was driven home and clinched on the other side.

To come back to the representation in the House, it is interesting to trace the change of political supremacy from the East to the West, which the ratio of representation by the census of 1860 will effect. In 1860 we find 49,000, then 127,000, then 93,000, then 47,000, following that States in 1870, 70,000, and now under the census of 1880 [illegible]. The effect of these changes upon the comparative representation of New England in the House of Representatives since the apportionment under the last census, is shown by the following table:

[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

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SUBJECT TO FIRE MUCH MINOR.

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 26, 1869.

The local money market appears with considerable monotonous monotonous, both at bank and private discount places. There is a decided [illegible] in business paper at short dates on the outside market, but nothing but first class names will pass at low rates.

Foreign exchange closely holds still to-day at [illegible] the former figure about the current rates for small lots.

In New York present indications favor an easy and continuous money for the next few weeks, with the ruling rates at 6 to 7 p cent. The banks are in a strong position, and show an excess of $7,300,000 over the 25 per cent. reserve required by law. During the week this will be augmented about $6,000 by the [illegible] of the Treasury. Business to-day, subject to the future action of Congress, and discount on Tuesday for the [illegible] week, which will give the market a favorable tone of [illegible].

—Government bonds were steady and [illegible] lightly dealing. Prices, however, appear [illegible] some higher range.

Messrs. Jos. E. Bevan & Co. report the following on English and continental money [illegible] New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.	Close.
[illegible]			

—The New York *Times* gives the following as the true gold means of the Treasury to the close of business, on the eve of the September [illegible]:

[illegible]	
Total	$76,775,000
Amount in July	$1,000,000
Amount in August	1,000,000
Amount in September	1,000,000
Amount in counting	1,000,000
	$80,775,000
Supply in gross	$80,775,000
Add gold in transit	1,000,000
Deposits in the [illegible]	1,000,000
	$82,775,000
Balance	$2,775,000
September gold requirement	1,000,000
	$1,775,000

[illegible] the [illegible] of the Treasury to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the September [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] the

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TERMS:

[illegible] $2 00

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE UNDER A CHANGE.

It is not often, these days—nor has it been for the last dozen or fifteen years, that the Democratic party has got possession of the Legislature of one of the Northern States. They had absolute control of the Southern Legislatures, prior to and pending the events of 1861, but this is not a chapter of political history that is pleasant to look upon, during the leaden term. For lighter matter, we therefore turn to the doings of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, elected in 1867, and which has been in continuous session, with odd intervals of adjournment, pretty nearly ever since. The Buckeye legislature of the Democratic party illustrates most admirably the difference between the profession of a party seeking power, and its action when once it has obtained control. When they carried the Legislature in 1867 the Democrats were more astonished than even their opponents, but they quickly recovered, and soon got in excellent fighting trim for a raid on the State Treasury. For instance, they sped on the mileage and per diem of members—increasing both above the usual rates—the sum of $250,000 10. This was not long but for retrenchers and reformers. The Clerk of the Senate, and editor of the Ohio *Statesman*, drew from the Treasury, per diem at the rate of five dollars per day for *eight hundred and forty-five days*, for the two years of the Senate's life. As there were only seven hundred and thirty-one days in the two years, according to the calendar, it appears that, with the exception of the Senate managed to do eight hundred and forty-five days' work for the State. Such an extraordinary instance of industry would have attracted out of the two years no less than *eleven hundred and ninety-four* days, and of course his pay from the treasury at the rate of five dollars per day. Fair seems to take the lead, considerably, of the Pennsylvania "pickets and fodder," and to influence a hollowing of chagrin. We always thought the P. & F.'s were themselves, their only parallel, but the achievements of the Democratic officials of the Ohio Legislature throw them as far in the shade, that they may as well send up the sponge.

The other doings of the Ohio Legislature in its devoted wage seem to require no special comment above an equal aptitude for plunder. Lucky for the people of that State, the constitution holds a tight rein over the legislature, and they are without power to indulge in special legislation, but still this salutary provision was in some instances disregarded, and the courts of the State may be called upon to declare certain acts of a special character unconstitutional. A grand summary of the performances of the Democrats in Ohio, when once they obtained power by promises of economy and retrenchment, shows them insane.

That the Democratic General Assembly can be devoted to wage more corrupt, more reckless and more extravagant than the Republican General Assembly, is a fact which the people of Ohio will find out in due season.

That the present General Assembly has been in session more days and has passed more laws than any General Assembly in the history of the State.

That the wages of members of the present General Assembly are more than double the wages of members of the last General Assembly.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than any General Assembly in the history of the State.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than the last General Assembly by more than $1,000,000.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than the last General Assembly by more than $250,000 for the payment of members and officers.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than the last General Assembly by more than $250,000 for the payment of the Board of Public Works.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than the last General Assembly by more than $500,000 for the payment of the Board of Public Charities.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than the last General Assembly by more than $100,000 for the payment of the Board of Agriculture.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than the last General Assembly by more than $100,000 for the payment of the Board of Public Works.

That the present General Assembly has appropriated more money than the last General Assembly by more than $100